

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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RENOVATED!

CLEVELAND TO LEAD THE DEMOCRATS THIS YEAR.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY MAKES THE NOMINATING SPEECH

AND THE CONVENTION GOES WILD WITH ENTHUSIASM.

The cheering continues for twenty-three minutes, breaking the record of the Chicago Convention—The mention of Mrs. Cleveland name creates a similar outbreak—Speech delivered by Hon. Patrick Collins on taking his seat as permanent chairman.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—Just as the doors of the exposition building were thrown open at 9 o'clock to admit the vast throng, which had been patiently awaiting on the outside, the military band that was stationed at the base of the Washington equestrian statue in the western balcony, burst forth with the doxology. What was the special significance of the selection of the venerable "Old Hundred," whether it was an accident or a laudable desire on the part of the conduc-



GROVER CLEVELAND.

tor to breathe a peaceful spirit of what promised to be a decidedly lively gathering, could only be surmised.

The delegates were not as prompt in assembling as on yesterday. Nearly all of them had turned out in last night's parade, which did not disperse until close upon midnight, which probably one-half of the lot, including the Tammany boys, who at 2 o'clock this morning were holding high carnival at the Southern, took in the town until foot-sore and weary, but jolly in spirits.

The gray light in the eastern sky gave warning that if they wanted any rest before entering upon the heat and toil of the day they would have to get it and that right quickly.

What the delegates lacked in punctuality however, was more than made up by the guests and visitors, and for an hour after

supporters wish to have the preamble contain an endorsement of the president's message, and give encouragement in congress to the friends of the tariff question, pending legislation. The platform itself is agreed upon by both factions. Mr. Gorman and his friends want to have the preamble embody an endorsement of the tariff plank of the Chicago platform of 1884, sometimes called the "straddle" or compromise tariff plank."

At 10:22 Temporary Chairman White dealt the desk several blows with the silver gavel, and called the convention to order. There was so much confusion, however, that it was several minutes before he succeeded in getting what he wanted.

Then the Rev. T. J. Green was introduced, and while the delegates and visitors arose, he prayed. He asked of God that the delegates might remember that they were not only making history for this country, but also to determine what may be good for it or bad for it, and that their party and their



THE TEMPORARY GAVEL.



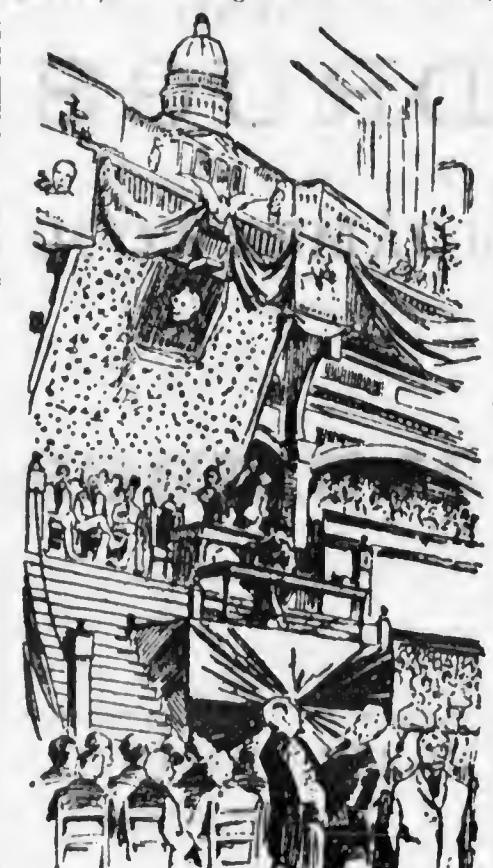
COLORADO SILVER GAVEL.

works redound for the good of the country and the good of his name. The delegates uttered a fervent amen. The reverend gentleman retired, and a resolution was read by the secretary, thanking the Colorado delegation for its present of a silver gavel, was adopted by the convention.

The chairman announced, amid applause, that credentials had been handed in from a delegation from Alaska, this being the first time that a delegation of that territory had sought admittance to a Democratic National convention. He announced that the papers would go to the proper committee and was about to call for the report of the committee on permanent organization when Congressman Timothy J. Campbell presented a memorial, declaring that the Monroe doctrine should be strictly enforced; that American states should be protected from European encroachment, even by force if necessary, and that the closest commercial and political relation should be maintained with the Mexican, Central American and South American states. Referred to the committee on resolutions.

When Stephen Mallory, of Florida, took the floor and submitted a resolution, the first line of which was greeted with prolonged applause, which was renewed at the close. Mr. Mallory's resolution sets forth that this "convention approves of and endorses the principle of tariff reform, enunciated by President Cleveland in his first message to the present congress, and to the policy recommended by him for the practical application of those principles to the administration of government, we give our unqualified and universal support." Referred to the committee on resolutions.

John C. Webber, of Alabama, next submitted the report of the committee on credentials, the reading of which was waived,



LOOKING TOWARD THE SPEAKER'S STAND.

[The above diagram shows the precise location of the delegates in the convention hall. It will be seen that the delegates were arranged alphabetically, beginning with Alabama at the right hand corner nearest the speaker and ending with Wisconsin at the left.]

The doors had been opened there was a steady flow until the galleries, balconies and boxes, as well as the space in the rear of the hall were packed to suffocation.

Even this early it was hot, broiling in fact, and fans, handkerchiefs and everything else that would create a little wind was brought into requisition. The first applause of the morning was evoked when a magnificent floral shield, about four feet in height, was carried upon the platform and placed before the chairman's desk. It was a tribute to the permanent chairman, P. A. Collins, of Massachusetts, whose name with that of his state, was inscribed across the centre in yellow roses.

The church delegates from Dakota, Col. W. T. Steele and George H. Meggins, who had been elected by the committee on credentials last night were among the first to arrive, and there was a self-satisfied look upon their faces as they picked out their location. The Pennsylvanians were next upon the scene, and were accorded a hearty recognition. After them came the Ohioans and from this on the various delegates filed in rapidly.

As the convention began to take on an appearance of coming to order a member of the committee on resolutions accommodatingly explained to a representative of the "Daily Press" the situation in committee. "The difference of opinion in the committee on resolutions as to the way the tariff question shall be treated in the platform," he said, "is this way: Mr. Watterson and his

in doing this, so much in fact, the chairman had declared with emphasis that he intended to have order, even if the sergeant-at-arms had to help him to get it. Finally, the convention tired of the dry roll of names, and on motion of a delegate from Missouri the further reading was dispensed with a majority vote.

There was no opposition to the adoption of the report, and the temporary chairman selected W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut; Roswell Flower, of New York, and John O. Day, of Missouri, to escort Mr. Collins to the chair. His presence upon the platform was the signal for long and continued applause, the Massachusetts delegation getting upon chairs and yelling itself hoarse.

The enthusiasm was renewed when Mr. White thanking the convention for the courtesy extended, introduced his successor, and it was continued while two of the Tennessee delegates carried upon the platform a framed vignette of the coat of arms of that state, with pictures of the president and Mr. Cleveland, the whole surmounted by a magnificent floral wreath. Quiet was at last restored, and then while the convention listened in silence and with watchful attention, the Boston congressman began his speech.

After making a few introductory remarks thanking the convention for the honor conferred upon him, Mr. Collins recounted all the known principles of righteousness as the principles of the Democratic party and concluded:

"Add to these the golden economic rule that no more taxes should be levied upon the people in any way than are necessary to meet the honest expenses of government, and you have a body of principles to which has been political death to every party hitherto, to sin against, which in the future will be political suicide."

"We meet to-day under conditions new to the Democrats of this generation."

"The day on which Grover Cleveland, the plain, straightforward, typical American citizen, chosen at the election—took the oath of office in the presence of the multitude—a day so lovely and so perfect that all nature seemed exuberantly to sanction and to celebrate the victory—that day marked the close of an old era and the beginning of a new one."

"It closed the era of usurpation of power by the Federal authority, of illegal force of general contempt for constitutional limita-



PATRICK A. COLLINS.

tions and plain law, of glaring scandals, profligate waste and unspeakable corruption, of narrow sectionalism of the reign of a party whose good work had long been done.

"It began the era of perfect peace and perfect union, and now we stand on the edge of another and perhaps a greater contest, with a relation to the elector, that we have not held for a generation—that of responsibility for the great trust of government. We are no longer auditors, but accountants, no longer critics, but the criticized. The responsibility is ours, and if we have not taken all the necessary power to make that responsibility good, the fault is ours, not that of the people. We are confronted by a wily, unscrupulous and desperate foe. There will be no spot on the records that they will not magnify into a blot, no circumstance that they will not torture and misrepresent, no disappointment that they will not exaggerate into a revolt, no claim or cred that they will not seek to rouse, no fraud that they will not willingly perpetrate."

"The administration of President Cleveland has triumphantly justified his election. It compels the respect, confidence and approval of the country. The prophets of evil and disaster are dumb. What the people see is the government of the Union restored to its ancient footing of justice, peace, honesty and impartial enforcement of law."

"No president in the time of peace had so difficult and laborious a duty to perform. His party had been out of power for twenty-four years. Every member of it had been almost venomously excluded from the smallest post where administration could be studied. Every place was filled by men whose interest it was to thwart inquiry and baffle the new administration. But the master hand came to the helm, and the true course has been kept from the beginning."

"We need not wait for time to do justice to the character and services of President Cleveland. Honest, clear-sighted, patient, grounded in respect for law and justice, with a thorough grasp of principles and situations, with marvelous and conscientious industry, the very incarnation of firmness—he nobly fulfilled the promise of his party, nobly met the expectations of his country and written his name high on the scroll where future Americans will read only the names of men who have been supremely useful to the republic."

Something of the dramatic effect which would have marked such a speech if Chairman Collins had spoken without notes was lost from the fact that he read from manuscript. But the audience was good-natured as well as liberal in its applause, especially at the mention of the president's name. The proposition that taxation be only for needed expense was greeted by a lively outbreak which indicated that most of those present had heard of the treasury surplus and had decided that it was a menace to the nation's selves of their coats and in some instances their vest. They made a great deal of noise

in doing this, so much in fact, the chairman had declared with emphasis that he intended to have order, even if the sergeant-at-arms had to help him to get it. Finally, the convention tired of the dry roll of names, and on motion of a delegate from Missouri the further reading was dispensed with a majority vote.

Collins had concluded his address, then the convention took it easy for a few moments while the numerous gentlemen, who had been honored by their selection as vice presidents, found their way to the stage. Order once more restored, the delegates had an unpleasant surprise, in the announcement by the chairman that he had received a communication from the committee on resolutions, saying that it would be impossible to present a report until 8 p.m. A murmur went through the crowded hall, and it was evident that the delegation was anything but satisfied with the prospect of staying here another night. Nothing could be done about it, however, and Delegate Walters, of Missouri, availed himself of the opportunity to submit a long preamble and a series of resolutions, which was read amid a good deal of noise.

A communication was then read from Mrs. Virginia L. Minor and Mrs. E. A. Merriweather, stating that they had been appointed by the woman's convention recently held at Washington, to present the cause of women to the present convention and asking that one of their number be heard for ten minutes. There were cheers, laughter, jeers, ironical applause and shouts of "no," "no," "no." Mr. A. Donahue, of New York, offered a resolution giving the women an opportunity to hear which was adopted.

Then Delegate Charles E. Boyle, of Pennsylvania, secured the passage of a resolution under which all further resolutions should go to the committee without reading. But it happened that Delegate Timothy J. Campbell, of New York, had in his hand a resolution expressing sympathy with Gen. Sheridan in his illness, and without stating its purpose asked unanimous consent for its consideration. A storm of objections were raised from all parts of the hall and it was not until Mr. Campbell had stated that the resolution in no way referred to the platform that objection was withdrawn and he was allowed to proceed. There was applause when its nature became apparent, and it was adopted by a rising vote, all of the delegates as well as a majority of the visitors getting upon their feet.

The resolution was as follows:

"RESOLVED, That this convention takes occasion to express its unfeigned sorrow at the serious and dangerous illness of Gen. Phil H. Sheridan (applause), and to him, whose noble and valiant deeds will ever be enthroned in the hearts of his countrymen, we extend our sincere sympathy, and we earnestly trust that great soldier and distinguished patient will meet speedy recovery, and that the Divine Providence will spare him unto this nation for many years yet to come."

"RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Gen. Sheridan, as expressive of the heartfelt sentiments of the Democracy of the United States."

The representative of the women of the country was now presented. She proved to be Mrs. Mary Merriweather, of St. Louis, who took a prominent part in the Prohibition convention at Indianapolis. So much confusion prevailed that she could not be heard beyond the platform, and before she was half through with her written address cries of "Time" compelled her to come to an abrupt conclusion. She retired from the platform with great disappointment and chagrin.

The clerk commenced to call the roll and a ballot also called for. The chairman of the Alabama delegation responded that they tender the first place on the call and the right to speak to New York. This brought out great cheering which was renewed when Daniel Dougherty was named as the first orator to present the name of Grover Cleveland.

When this talented acquisition by Tammany from the sister of Philadelphia appeared upon the platform to the right of the chair, the enthusiasm of the vast audience knew no bounds.

Even this outburst, however, was put into the shade by the storm that met the first mention of the president's name and his declaration that New York pledged him her electoral vote. Climbing upon chairs, desks, anything that could give them an elevated position, the people cheered and cheered until it seemed as if the very walls and roof were quivering. It was a magnificent, a memorable exhibition of the inspiration that the name of Grover Cleveland brings to the Democracy.

Nothing could have been better than the delivery of the speech. Upright as a palm tree with arms outstretched, the words falling sharply defined and musical and reaching the farthest corners of the hall. With it was an occasion when the orator and his speech achieved a measure of success entirely perfect and ideal. The climax was reached when, with arms raised over his head and hands clenched, the orator concluded: "I nominate Grover Cleveland, of New York."

His speech was as follows:

"I greet you, my countrymen, with fraternal regard. In your presence I bow to the majesty of the people. The sight itself is inspiring, the thought sublime. You come from every state and territory, from every nook and corner of our ocean-bounded continent-covering country. You are about to discharge a more than imperial duty. With simplest ceremonials, you, as the representatives of the people, are to choose a magistrate with power mightier than a monarch, yet checked and controlled by the supreme law of the written constitution. Thus impressed, I ascend the rostrum to name the next president of the United States. New York presents him to the convention and pledges her electoral vote."

Delegations from the thirty-eight states and all the territories are here assembled, without caucus or consultation, ready simultaneously to take up the cry and make the vote unanimous. We are here indeed, not to choose a candidate, only to name the one the people have already chosen.

The people have already chosen. He is the man for the people. His career illustrates the glory of our institutions. Eight years ago unknown, save in his own locality, he for the last four has stood in the gaze of the world discharging the most exalted duties that can be confided to a mortal. To-day determines, that not of his own choice, but by the mandate of his countrymen and with the sanction of Heaven, he shall fill the presidency for four years more. He has met and mastered every question as if from youth trained to statesmanship. The promises of his letter of acceptance and inaugural address have been fulfilled. His fidelity in the past inspires faith in the future. He is not a hope, he is a realization.

"Scorning subterfuge, disdaining re-election by concealing convictions, he courageously declares to congress, dropping minor matters, that the supreme issue is reform, revision, reduction of National taxation. That the treasury of the United States, glutted with unneeded gold, oppresses industry, embarrasses business, endangers financial tranquility and breeds extravagance, centralization and corruption. That high taxation, vital for the expenditures of an unparalleled war, is robbery in years of prosperous peace. That the millions that pour into the treasury come from the hard-earned savings of the American people. That in violation of equality of rights, the present tariff has created a privileged class, who shaping legislation for personal gain, levy by law contributions for the necessities of life from every man, woman and child in the land. That to lower the tariff is not free trade; it is to reduce the unjust profits of monopolists and boss manufacturers, and all consumers to retain the rest. The man who asserts that to lower the tariff means free trade insults intelligence. We brand him as a falsifier. It is farthest from thought to imperil capital or disturb enterprises. The aim is to uphold wages and protect the rights of all."

"This administration has rescued the public domain from would-be barons and corrupt corporations, faithless to obligations, and reserved it for free homes for this and coming generations. There is no piflering, there are no jobs under this administration. Public office is a public trust. Integrity stands guard at every post of our vast empire. While the president has been the medium through which has flowed the undying gratitude of the republic for her soldiers, he has not hesitated to withhold approval from special legislation if strictest inquiry reveal a want of truth and justice. Above all, sectional strife, as never before, is at an end, and sixty millions of free men, in the ties of brotherhood, are prosperous and happy. These are the achievements of this administration."

"Under the same illustrious leader we are ready to meet our political opponents in high and honorable debate, and stake our triumph on the intelligence, virtue and patriotism of the people. Adhering to the constitution, its every line and letter, every remembering that powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states are reserved to the states respectively or to the people, by the authority of the Democracy of New York, backed by the Democracy of the entire Union, I give you a name entwined with victory. I nominate Grover Cleveland, of New York."

The applause was not a cheer, but a continuous one, and deafening shout coming from floor, from balcony and from gallery, and it was renewed with a vigor past imagination, when a pane in the huge picture of the White House above the stage was removed and a portrait of the president disclosed, the band began playing "The Star Spangled Banner," but not a note could be heard five feet from the point, and the musicians strove against the noise in apparent pantomime.

Flags, banners, hats, everything in reach were waived in the air, and trumpets, tin whistles and bugles added to the din. As fast as the throats of one delegation gave out, another took up the cheers. Then attention was turned to the New York delegation, the banners of every state were hoisted high and three times three we were given for Dougherty and his colleagues.

In the enthusiasm of the moment the banners of Alabama and Tennessee were carried into the New York section and the three waved in unison, the emblematic union of the north and south being greeted with shouts from 15,000 throats.

Five minutes passed by, then ten, then fifteen, and still then the convention was on its feet cheering, shouting, waving any fabric that came handy, and enjoyed itself immensely.

In all this time there had not been a second's break in the volley of applause. A New York delegate tore down the eagle from the gallery and held it in the air over the heads of his colleagues. A lady in the gallery, waiting to secure a flag, took her



THE DELEGATES SET UP A SHOUT.

bonnet from her head and waved it by the ribbons. The example of the New Yorkers became contagious and in a few moments the walls were bare of the ornamental eagles, flags and everything except the long strips of bunting which could not be removed.

Twenty minutes passed, and the record of the continued cheering that succeeded the presentation of Grover Cleveland's name at Chicago in 1884 had been broken. At the end of the twenty-two minutes the chairman rapped vigorously for order, and it was hardly restored, but again enthusiasm broke out, and it was not until 12:35 that quiet was restored. The applause had lasted just twenty-three minutes to the second.

Quiet reigned only for a moment, however. Judge James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, was introduced to second the nomination, and when he said that there was only one Democrat in the country more popular than the president, and that the fair lady of the White House was the one, the applause came out afresh. There was more of it when he said that Kentucky loved him for the fight that was in and for the splendid race.

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.]

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ROSSER & McCARTHY,
Proprietors.

THURSDAY EVEN'G, JUNE 7, 1888.

Cleveland.

The act of the National Democratic Convention at St. Louis yesterday in nominating Grover Cleveland for President was but a ratification of the unanimous choice of the party. His nomination for re-election was settled days ago by the various State conventions throughout the country.

The great unanimity which has characterized his selection as the standard-bearer in the coming campaign is a notable event in the history of the political parties of this country. It is unprecedented, and is striking proof of the wonderful strength and popularity of the nominee. No man was ever so honored before by any party in this country. There is no doubt that the President has won the administration of his party, and a warm place in the hearts of the people of the country irrespective of party, by his honest, upright, straightforward and fearless admiration of the affairs of government. The Democratic party is proud of Cleveland—proud of the splendid record he has made as the first President it has placed in power in the past twenty-five years. And his unanimous nomination will be followed by his overwhelming election next November.

Kentucky's Undeveloped Wealth.

Much has been said of the immense wealth of coal, timber and iron in the undeveloped portions of Eastern Kentucky, but it seems the half has not been told. A Professor of Harvard University, in referring to this matter, says:

1st. There is enough coal in the known beds of this district to supply any demand that may be made upon them for centuries to come.

2d. There are at least two horizons of valuable iron ore, both of which have been extensively proved by practical and extensive tests.

3d. The rocks at the base of the coal fields in Eastern Kentucky contain a considerable amount of salt sufficient to afford an extensive industry.

4th. I am hopeful that future investigations may discover profitable amounts of petroleum.

5th. Clays suitable for pottery and fire brick are found in immediate connection with many of the coals.

6th. The timber in the belt of country to be traversed by this line constitutes the finest of virgin hard wood known to me in this country.

The proposed Kentucky Union Railroad is to penetrate this section of the State, and it seems but little effort should be required to secure the funds needed to push the enterprise to completion. Give us more railroads.

The New York Herald thinks the final withdrawal of Blaine means the dissolution of the Republican party.

The liquor question is to be voted on again at Millersburg soon. The majority against license the last time was one hundred and twenty-three.

The liquor men of Fleming County are in fine spirits. The True Blue says the Prohibitions have a severe attack of "Cole" chills, and that the drug stores can supply the remedy.

The druggists of Fleming County can sell liquor on the prescription of a physician. It will be astonishing the amount, sold now as "medicine." The recent decision of the court will prove a bonanza for the physician and the druggist.

AMONG the pictures given in the St. Louis Republic of the delegates to the Democratic National convention is one of Mr. Charles B. Poyntz. It bears but a faint resemblance to our fellow-townsman. In the sketch accompanying the picture the Republic says: "Charles B. Poyntz, delegate to the National Democratic convention from the Ninth Kentucky Congressional district, emanates from one of the ancient families of the grand old Commonwealth. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish descent. He was born in Maysville, Mason County, Ky., July 17, 1853. He is a prominent distiller, President of Maysville City Council, and is the only man ever elected by acclamation to that office; is a steadfast Democrat, Secretary of the Mason County Democratic Executive Committee, and a recognized power in politics. From 1873 to 1881 he was assistant paymaster of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad, with headquarters at Indianapolis.

"His former temporary residence at Indianapolis resulted in his becoming personally acquainted with Governor Gray, of Indiana, whom Mr. Poyntz considers the shrewdest politician and most popular Statesman belonging to Indiana. He says Governor Gray is pre-eminently the man for Vice-President, and predicts his nomination for second place a foregone conclusion. 'Start us in the race with Cleveland and Gray for running mates, and we are absolutely certain to win, as this ticket is positively invincible,' says Mr. Poyntz."

THE FOURTH OF JULY

CELEBRATED BY POLITICAL OFFENDERS IN A RUSSIAN PRISON.

Three hundred of the Czar's "Suspects" remember the Centennial of American Independence—Flags, Streamers, Songs and Huzzahs—A Touching Spectacle.

In the summer of 1876, when there were confined in the house of detention more than 200 political offenders, it was decided to have a general prison celebration of the centennial Fourth of July—the birthday of the American republic. As early as the first week in June the prisoners began to make preparations for the proposed celebration, by requesting relatives who visited them to send to the prison for their use as many red and blue handkerchiefs, neckerchiefs, shirts and pairs of red flannel drawers as could be sent without exciting suspicion, and at the same time all the prisoners who were permitted to have movable lights began to purchase and board candles. The colored garments were torn into strips, and the candles were cut into inch-long bits, and both were distributed by means of the water closet pipes throughout the whole prison. Some of the women, who were allowed to have needles and thread to sew in their cells succeeded in making rude American flags, and before July 1 almost every political offender in the prison had either a flag, or a few strips of red, white and blue cloth, and an inch or two of candle.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE.

Day breaks in the latitude of St. Petersburg in summer very early, and on the morning of the Fourth of July, 1876, hours before the first midnight cannon announced the beginning of the great national celebration in Philadelphia, hundreds of American flags and streamers of red, white and blue fluttered from the grated windows of the politicals around the whole quadrangle of the great St. Petersburg prison, and the members of the prison "clubs" were faintly hurrahing, singing patriotic songs and exchanging greetings with one another through the water closet pipes which united their cells.

The celebration, of course, was soon over. The prison guard, although they had never heard of the Declaration of Independence and did not understand the significance of this extraordinary demonstration, promptly seized and removed the flags and tricolored streamers. Some of the prisoners, however, had more material of the same kind in reserve, and at intervals throughout the whole day scraps and tatters of red, white and blue were faintly hung out here and there from cell windows or tied around the bars of the gratings. Late in the evening, at a preconcerted hour, the politicals lighted their bits of candle and placed them in their windows, and the celebration ended with a faint but perceptible illumination of the great prison quadrangle.

TOUCHING AND MOURNFUL.

There seems to me to be something profoundly mournful and touching in this attempt of 300 political offenders to celebrate together, in the loneliness and gloom of a Russian prison, the centennial birthday of a free people. Compared with the banners, the fireworks, the martial music and the gloomy pageantry of triumphant liberty in Philadelphia, the rudely fashioned stars and stripes hung out from grated cell windows, the faint hurrahing and singing of patriotic songs through water closet pipes, and the few bits of tallow candle, illuminating faintly at night the dark, silent quadrangle of the prison in St. Petersburg, may seem pitifully weak, ineffective and insignificant; but judged by a spiritual standard, the celebration in the house of preliminary detention, in the Russian capital, of the American centennial Fourth of July, is as great almost as extraordinary, and to the heart and imagination of a freeman almost as impressive, as the splendid demonstration in Philadelphia.

Human actions are not to be judged solely by the scenic effect which they produce, but are also to be regarded as manifestations of human emotion and purpose. When Mary Magdalene anointed the feet of her Lord and Master as an expression of her devotion and love it was a simple thing, almost a trivial thing, but Christ said: "She hath done what she could." When the Russian revolutionists hung out rude imitations of the star spangled banner from their cell windows, and lighted at night their hundred bits of candle as an expression of their devotion to liberty and their sympathy with the rejoicings of a freer and happier people, it, too, was a simple thing, almost a trivial thing, but they did what they could.—George KENNEDY IN THE CENTURY.

A BRAVE LITTLE GIRL.

"But," resumed Plunkett, "I seed er little girl over to the left of the old Chancellorsville tavern, that they couldn't make run by balls, but that there fire what I've told you about made her git up."

The little girl's folks were refugee folks, and they were living in er little house out in the wilderness by some old gold mines. The mother had went up the river and got cut off from her home, and the little girl about 12 years old was taking care of the house and the little baby boy, and the fighting soon got so fierce that it was safer to lay down at one place than it was to try to run out, so she started and hopped the little brother close in her arms, and lay down on the floor till she heard the fire er crackling and er roaring, and then she irz, and with the baby boy in her arms and her hair all streaming down her back, with nothing on her head, she pitched out amidst the shower of lead, and the soldiers seed her and begin to cheer, and that seemed to get her faster, till her foot caught in er bush and tripped her and threw her down, and the little baby felly erway in front of her, and er bomb bursted and tore up the dirt not more than twenty feet in front, but she never left her little brother. She grabbed him and started again, and the Yankees ceased firing, and the soldiers of both sides cheered worse than ever, and the whole line pulled off their caps and waved to the little girl as she went over the brow of the hill. I hope she lived to see the days of peace restored, and I hope she may live to raise up a family as true to the old flag as she was to her little baby brother.—"Sarge" in Atlanta Constitution.

PRactical Civil Service.

Mistress (to new girl)—When will you come?

New Girl—To-morrow evenin', sure.

Mistress—Then I may consider you engaged?

New Girl—Yes, mum—to the butcher boy.

But O'll see that ye get his custom, too.—Detroit Free Press.

RETAIL MARKET.

Coffee, #1, per lb.	17/100
Mosser's Corn Crop, per gal.	35/100
Golden Syrup, per gal.	40
Sorghum, Fancy New, per gal.	40
Sugar, yellow, per lb.	5/100
Sugar, extra C. & B., per lb.	5/100
Sugar, A. & B., per lb.	7/2
Sugar, granulated, per lb.	10
Sugar, powdered, per lb.	6/100
Sugar, New Orleans, per lb.	50/100
Teas, #1, per lb.	15
Corn Oil, head light, per gal.	15
Bacon, breakfast, per lb.	15
Bacon, bacon, per lb.	15
Bacon, Ham, per lb.	12/100
Bacon, Shoulders, per lb.	8/100
Beans, #1 gal.	40
Butter, #1 lb.	15/100
Chickens, each.	25/100
Eggs, per doz.	15
Flour, Limestone, per barrel.	5/75
Flour, Old Gold, per barrel.	5/75
Flour, Mayville Fancy, per barrel.	5/00
Flour, Royal Patent, per barrel.	5/20
Flour, Mayville Family, per barrel.	5/25
Flour, Graham, per sack.	15/100
Honey, per lb.	20
Hominy, per gallon.	20
Meal, #1 peck.	20
Lard, #1 lb.	9/10
Potatoes, per peck.	65
Apples, per peck.	30/100
	50/100

WANTED.

WANTED—A nurse girl. Apply at this office.

SHAFER & CROWELL—Painters, grainers, paper-hangers and glaziers. Shop Fifth ward. Leave orders with J. J. Wood or J. C. Pecor & Co. Will receive prompt attention.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Rooms on southeast of Third and Sutton streets. Apply to MRS. W. N. HOWE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Good family carriage horse, Apply to J. H. ROGERS.

FOR SALE—Window Sash and Shutters. Apply to W. H. COX.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Poland China pony, also thoroughbred sow and seven pigs all registered. HARRY'S WOOD, Maysville, Ky.

FOR SALE—Langstrath Bee Hives, cheap; also clocks repaired, at G. A. McCARTHY'S grocery on Second street.

FOR SALE—A house and lot on Fourth Street, Fifth ward. Price \$1,000. Apply to W. F. COOPER.

FOR SALE—Hammond's Slingshot. Kill all kinds of bugs on vegetables, flowers, tobacco plants, melon and potato vines. Call for circular at C. P. DIETERICH & BRO.'S Market street.

LOST.

LOST—Two gold medals attached to chain. Initials "M. O. M." on medals. Return to this office and receive reward.

LOOK OUT!

—Startling Cat in—

Self-Sealing Jars!

Now is the time, while the fruit is ripe.

1 dozen Glass Pint Jars.....\$1.00

1 dozen quart Jars.....1.20

1 dozen two-quart Jars.....1.85

Remember we are champions of Low Prices on GROCERIES.

JOHN CRANE,

—House, Sign and—

Ornamental Painter.

Grinding, Glazing and Paper-hanging. All work neatly and promptly executed. Office and shop, north side of Fourth between Market and Limestone streets.

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DAILY EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
ROSSER & McCARTHY,
Proprietors.

THURSDAY EVEN'G, JUNE 7, 1888.

INDICATIONS—"Warmer, fair weather."

REPAIRS are being made at the post office.

CHIPPED beef and dried apricots—Calhoun's.

REGULAR meeting of the City Council to-night.

A HEAVY rain between Vanceburg and Quincy yesterday.

A FULL assortment of fresh groceries at Hancock's, cheap.

JOHN GREEN is editing a paper at Tracy City, Tenn.

SAM JONES says: "It's as easy to love lovely girls as it is to love sugar."

THE drug business in Fleming County was given a "boom" the other day.

THE county levy in Nicholas this year has been fixed at \$2½ cents on the \$100.

SAMUEL COLE, of Vanceburg, is one of the latest Kentuckians to receive a pension.

JOHN B. DURRETT, of Washington, has accepted a situation at Wormald's coal office.

JOHN W. OSBORNE has conveyed to Matilda Lewis about ten acres of land near Dover for \$450.

C. D. SHEPARD has about recovered from his recent illness. He was out on the street this morning.

THE Maysville delegates to the State meeting of the A. O. H., at Covington, returned home this morning.

THERE are twenty children in two families—ten in each—on a farm of one hundred acres in Bourbon County.

J. K. ALLEN, of the firm of Allen, Hall & Co., was taken seriously ill last night. He was some better this morning.

J. T. TURNER, aged sixty-five years, married Eliza B. Crow, aged twenty-six, at Flemingsburg, a few days ago.

THE Christian Church at Danville has voted by a big majority in favor of the use of the organ in church music.

THERE will be but two days meeting of the Bourbon's Trotting Club—June 14 and 15—as the 2:22 class failed to fill.

J. C. RUSSELL and others, by commissioner, have conveyed to Mary Russell fifty-two acres of land on Lee's Creek.

THE Hazel Green Herald is for sale, and the publisher, Spencer Cooper, says any one with \$775 cash can secure a bargain.

THE BULLETIN is indebted to the Bourbon Trotting Club for a complimentary ticket to the two days' meeting at Paris June 14 and 15.

JAMES W. SPARKS, the Market street dry goods merchant, has about recovered from his late illness. He was at his place of business yesterday.

M. E. INGALLS, President of the Maysville and Big Sandy and other railroads, will sail for Europe on the 13th, to be gone about two months.

THE Indianapolis Bicycle Club, composed of one hundred members, will leave here June 12 on a sixty-miles tour from Maysville to Lexington.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH DESHA PICKETT, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, will preach at Beasley Church, near Tuckahoe, next Sunday morning.

W. M. SIBLEY, formerly of the Cincinnati and Southeastern Railroad at Flemingsburg, has secured a position with the B. & O., and is stationed at Rockwood, Pa.

It's about fly time, and you should provide your doors and windows with wire screens, furnished by Maysville Manufacturing Company at lowest possible prices.

THE Millersburg correspondent of the Bourbon News says: "Samuel Perrine, of Mason County, has the contract for building several tobacco barns in this section."

THE indictments recently reported at Flemingsburg against liquor dealers will be hotly contested in the courts. M. C. Russell has employed Hon. W. H. Wade, worth as one of his attorneys.

BISHOP I. W. JONES, of Cincinnati, will be at Ruggles' camp meeting Sunday, August 12th. Rev. A. L. Banks, D. D., of Trinity M. E. Church, Cincinnati, is expected on the 19th and 20th of August.

LIFE insurance is especially valuable for professional men whose family's income is cut off at their death. Dr. Agnew, who recently died in N. Y., left for his family a policy for \$25,000 in the Equitable. Joe F. Brodrick, Agent.

MISS NANNIE R. BURGESS, daughter of Squire J. B. Burgess of this city, graduated at Madison Female Institute last Tuesday. She and her father returned to Richmond yesterday.

Mrs. Chas. Poyntz left on the Bonanza last evening for Oxford, O., to attend a meeting of the Alumni Association, of the "Western Female Seminary." She has the honor of being one of its secretaries.

ONE of the large plate glass in the front door at Shackleford's drugstore was accidentally broken last evening. The glass in one of the front doors at W. E. Grimes' furniture store was accidentally broken the evening before.

THE suit of Will S. Dudley, Jr., of Fleming, against W. G. Kennedy, of Carlisle, to recover \$10,000 on a contract for the sale of a large lot of tobacco, has been compromised. Mr. Dudley received \$1,000, and each pays his own costs.

J. W. LAWSON, of Tilton, and Miss Ella Lee Graham, of Hillsboro, were married last Tuesday. The couple passed through this city that evening en route to Indiana to visit relatives. Nathan Power, of this city, was one of the attendants.

REV. H. M. SCUDDELL has been retained as pastor of the Presbyterian Churches at Carlisle and Elizaville, the Presbytery refusing to accept his resignation by a vote of 4 to 3. He has had charge of these churches for about eighteen years.

BASIL W. ALEXANDER, whose death at St. Louis was noticed a few days ago, was a cousin of Deputy Sheriff John W. Alexander. The deceased left here in early life, in moderate circumstances, but amassed a fortune of \$450,000 in the West.

THE official count of the vote cast at last Saturday's election shows a majority of 322 for prohibition of the sale, giving, lending, procuring for or furnishing intoxicating liquors in Bath County. There are two saloons in the county, whose licenses do not expire for nearly a year.

THE Western Tobacco Journal, of Cincinnati, says: "Lang Anderson, the genial but now afflicted traveler for the Bodman Warehouse, left last Tuesday for Hot Springs, with the object of boiling the rheumatism out of his bones. We hope he will come back shortly spry enough to dance a 'break-down.'

THE was a fair attendance at the opera house last night to see "The Galley Slave" as rendered by the Baldwin-Melville Combination. The play gave general satisfaction, and the members were frequently applauded throughout the performance. "East Lynn" to-night. Admission only 10, 20 and 30 cents.

THE parents of the pupils, and the public generally, are invited to attend the oral examinations at Hayswood Seminary on Friday, June 8th, both in the morning and afternoon. The primary classes will be examined in the morning, the more advanced classes in the afternoon. These examinations will be varied by piano music performed by the primary pupils in that department.

WE call special attention to Rosenau Bro.'s advertisement in this issue, and we advise all persons needing anything in the dry goods line to closely scan every word of it. This enterprising firm have been in Maysville only about two years, yet they have won a reputation for fair and honest treatment and for doing a strictly first-class and legitimate business.

They have just opened a new carpet room, stocked with the finest assortment of carpets ever brought to Maysville. All prospective buyers should give them a call.

SAYS the Portsmouth Blade: "T. M. Lynn has engaged dates for one or two days at the Maysville fair. He will not take any horses along but if there is a gentleman on the dark and bloody ground who entertains a thought that he can talk horse longer, or more, or straighter than this gentleman from Scioto, and is willing to risk the contents of his pocket-book on the cunning of his tongue, there are plenty of people in Portsmouth who will take pleasure in relieving that gentle man of his surplus by entering Mr. Lynn in a contest of speed."

Stock, Field and Farm. Says the Farmers' Home Journal:

"The wool growers, who clamor for an increase of tariff duties on wool or a restoration of the duties of 1867, should remember that this is not a day for increasing tariff. The present tariff amounts to burdensome taxation and the people demand its modification to a limit that comports with the needs of the Government. Rather than expect an increase, wool-growers should be preparing the way to get along with any protection at all, or, at best, with the present duty cut half away. Instead of following the delusion of increase, let them turn their attention to securing something like justice in getting reduction in other lines equal to what they themselves will almost surely have to submit to."

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BANK TAXATION.

Important Decision Rendered by the Court of Appeals.

A special from Frankfort says the Court of Appeals has rendered a very important opinion as regards the power of county and city authorities to levy taxes on real estate and other property of banks outside of their capital stock. The decision was rendered in the cases of the County of Franklin vs. the Bank of Kentucky, the Farmers' Bank and the Deposit Bank, of Frankfort, and the City of Frankfort vs. the Bank of Kentucky and the Farmers' Bank, all cases being consolidated and heard together. The county and city authorities contended that the real estate, the surplus and any notes and bonds held by the banks were liable to local taxation, and that the act of the Legislature exempting them from such taxation upon their payment of 50 cents tax upon each \$100 share of their capital stock into the State Treasury, was unconstitutional.

The opinion of the court is very lengthy and exhaustive, and takes the ground that the act exempting them from further taxation upon payment of the above-stated amount is unconstitutional, and that any other ruling would impair the obligation of a contract made by the State with the banks, and as such come within the inhibition of the Federal Constitution as held in the famous Dartmouth College case reported in 4th Wheaton. The decision is backed up by a long array of authorities cited. It was delivered by Judge Bennett.

River News.

Falling here, and at headwaters. The towboat Mink No. 2, sunk opposite Portsmouth some days ago, has been raised.

Due up to-night: Bonanza for Portsmouth, Boston for Pomeroy and Stockdale for Pittsburg. Down: Andes this afternoon and Big Sandy to-night.

The fear of river men that the railroad now building along the south shore of the Ohio will detract from the business of steamboats to ruinous extent is not sustained by the history of such enterprises. The road from Parkersburg to Pittsburg did affect business on the river for a while, but now the line of boats are running as of old, and do a good business. The road up the Kanawha has not visibly militated against river traffic, and the Cincinnati and Louisville packet line maintains itself against fast railroads on both sides of the river. Even on the Hudson where there is a double track on either side of the river and people live at lightning speed two lines of boats make fortunes for their owners every year. The fact is railroads are civilizers and act as a stimulant to business. They make men get up and move about and that creates business for the boats as well as the cars.—Portsmouth Blade.

Personal.

Gay Strode left this morning for Atlanta, Ga., on business.

Miss May Conley visited her father and sister at Flemingsburg this week.

Mrs. August Schaeffer and children went to Cincinnati last evening.

Dr. James Shackleford is visiting his brother, Professor John Shackleford, at Lexington.

John Maher, of Kansas City, son of Mr. James Maher, of this city, is here visiting his parents.

Miss Clara Beardsley has returned from Nashville, where she graduated a few days ago at Dr. Price's School for Young Ladies.

Mrs. Lucy Taft and Mrs. Frank Palmer, of Fowlerville, Mich., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. T. Simonds, of the Central Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hall and daughter, Miss Susie, have gone to Pittsburg and intend visiting some of the eastern cities before they return.

Mrs. Jennie O. Clarke has returned from North Middletown, Bourbon County, where she had charge of the art department of the Kentucky Business and Classical College the past session.

About fifty delegates were present at the State meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Covington this week. The following officers were chosen.

State Delegate—M. T. Shire, of Covington.

State Secretary—James Coleman, of Louisville.

State Treasurer—Thomas Cummins, of Mayfield.

The next State convention of the order will be held at Ashland, Ky.

Special Bargains.

Ice cream freezers, lawn mowers, Ton-ray and Schwab grain cradles, machine covers, tarpaulins and belting, at 72½.

OWENS & BARKLEY'S.

This damage by the burning of John B. Harmon's saw mill near Germantown the other night amounts to \$5,000; no insurance. The lumber destroyed was valued at \$3,000, according to reports.

City Items.

Foerster's crackers are the best. Ask your grocer for them, and take no other.

The latest styles of wall paper and ceiling decorations, at J. G. Peck & Co., drug and book store.

Ribbons for the Ladies.

[New York Evening Post.]

Ribbons remain an important feature in dress garniture, and the demand for these accessories is constantly increasing, and little wonder, for these gay ribbons impart a certain air and grace to a dainty toilet that nothing else can supply. There is literally no end to tints and tones that each color is made to express in the new ribbons of moire, transparent grenadine, faille, satin and the like. The later novelties in ribbons for sashes and narrower widths for trimming are those of plain and fancy silk gauzes, with satin or velvet stripe, with picot edge; silk canvases and soft armure silk ribbons stamped with flowers; dotted, plaided and striped ribbons in elegant shot effects, and very lovely "faillette" ribbons in pale beautiful shades of color, and in exquisitely artistic designs.

A Planters Experience.

"My plantation is in a malaria district where fever and ague prevailed. I employ 150 hands; frequently half of them were sick. I was nearly discouraged when I began the use of

Sold Everywhere.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

JOB PRINTING of every description nearly

executed at the BULLETIN OFFICE.

ROYAL



BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness, more economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate Powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 109 Wall St., New York.

ABE P. COODING,

Cynthiana, Ky., breeder of pure

Southdown Sheep.

Lambs for sale of both sexes and not skin. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence and inspection cordially invited.

LOOK at THIS:

Your choice best Gilt Wall Paper 25 cents, worth from 40 to 75 cents; lovely Gilts as low as 10 cents; the best styles and qualities of Paper at 5, 8, 10 and 12 cents that was ever shown in Maysville. These prices are for CASH to close. Our entire stock is marked down to close. See our lovely line of Chromos, Oil Paintings, Books, Stationery and Blank Books at cut prices. This offer for 30 days. Come early and get pick.

A. J. McDouggle,
HOPPER & MURPHY.

—Have the Largest and Handsomest Line of—

SILVER WATCHES

ever before shown in our city, and are selling them twenty per cent. less than their actual worth. Call and examine.



McClanahan & Shea

DEALERS IN

STOVES,

MANTELS, GRATES, TINWARE,

Tin Roofing, Guttering, Spouting and Job Work of all kinds executed in the best manner by practical mechanics.

COPPER'S OLD STAND, Second Street.

FAHNESTOCK'S LEAD!

OILS, VARNISH, BRUSHES,
GLASS, DRUGS.

The Bee Hive!

Nowhere else will you receive such values for your money. Special bargains for the next two weeks only. Ladies' Pure Silk Mitts, Black and all Colors, reduced to 15 cents per pair; Misses' and Children's Mitts, all Pure Silk, 12½ cents per pair.

LAUNDRY—Big assortment of nicely tinted Laundry, guaranteed fast colors, 3½¢ per yard, sold elsewhere for 5¢; a yard-wide Batiste, all colors, 7½¢, worth 12¢; elegant Nainsook Checks, suitable for Children, at 7½¢.

COLLARS AND RUCHINGS—Ladies' All Linen Collars 7½¢ each; Cuffs 10¢ per pair. Another big line of those fancy Striped Collars and Cuffs at 15¢ a set, worth 25¢; real Crepe Lisse Ruching

in all colors at 10¢ per yard; nice Ruching as low as 5¢ a yard.

FANS—Palm Leaf Fans 1¢ each, 10cts. per dozen; nice open and shut Fans, new styles, from 5¢ up to the finest Silk, Gauze and Ostrich Feathered Fans.

HOSE—An imported, full, regular made Hose, Black and Fancy Stripes, that we always sold at 25¢, reduced to 17½¢ per pair—they cost more to import; a full, regular made Child's Hose, in

plain and fancy colors, reduced to 12½¢, former price 25¢.

CENT'S FURNISHINGS—An All Linen Plain Front Shirt at 60cts., sold elsewhere for more money; Laundry Percale Shirts with two Collars and pair of Cuffs for 75¢; Boys' Calico and Percale Shirts from 25¢ to 50¢; Men's real Balbriggan Underwear for 25¢; All Linen Collars for Gentlemen 10¢ each; four ply Linen Cuffs 15¢ per pair.

SATEENS—All of our finest real French Sateens reduced to 25 cents per yard—they cost more to import.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, CRASHES—All Linen Crash 5¢ per yard, worth double the money. We guarantee all our Red Table Linen to be fast colors; if they fade the money paid for them will be refunded. The price of them range from 25¢ a yard up; special value, however, a 33¢. We have a large

line of Fancy Turkish and Linen Towels, suitable for throws and tidies.

UMBRELLAS—PARASOLS—Ladies' Long Handle, Satin, Coaching Parasols, in all colors, at \$1 each, worth \$2; special bargains in Gloria Silk (the best wearing Silk made); Sun Umbrellas as low as \$1.50; a fine line of Gold Headed Umbrellas, twenty-six inch, for \$1.95, guaranteed not to split or tarnish; Children's Satin Parasols as low as 25¢ and up.

CARPETS! CARPETS! Just received the most complete line of Domestic and fine, Imported Carpets ever shown in Maysville. We bought our Carpets a little late in the season, and, therefore, bought them 15 per cent. cheaper than other early buyers, and we propose to give our customers the benefit. We guarantee to save you from 8 to 15 cents on every yard of Carpet you purchase. All we ask is for you to inspect our line and learn our prices, and if you do not buy from us it is our fault. Remember money refunded on all goods not proving satisfactory.

THE BEE HIVE, ROSENAU BROS. PROPRIETORS.

RENOMINATED.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

ing qualities, that he was as game as Lexington and as speedy as Ten Brock, became vociferous and shouted as long as its recent period of cheering would permit. It only quieted down from their exhaustion.

It was a horseman's speech that Judge McKenzie made, couched in horseman's language, and its novelty would have captured even an adverse constituency.

There was a renewal of the applause when the speech concluded by moving that the rules be suspended, and Grover Cleveland be nominated by acclamation.

Judge Twiggs, of Georgia, supported the nomination, which, speaking of the tariff question, he said that while Georgia was poor, she refused to grow rich by levying tribute upon the people. The president, he said, combined the wisdom of a Jefferson, the firmness of a Jackson and the patriotism of a Washington. He eulogized Cleveland as the enemy of robbery and robbery—a lion in the path of corruption, who matches as he is, with a swoop of the royal eagle came to the rescue of a suffering people.

He declared that the principle embodied in the Mills bill, though it might be mutilated and hampered now, would, like all other reforms, triumph in the end. At the conclusion of Judge Twiggs's remarks the regular order being a call of the roll, the delegates shouted for Fellows, Voorhees and other orators. Comparative quiet was finally secured by the vigorous efforts of the chair and Judge McKenzie made the point of order that having moved that the rules be suspended in order that the nomination be made by acclamation, the call should be suspended.

The chair sustained the point of order, but said that this did not prevent any one from speaking upon the nomination. The roll call was resumed, and several delegates laboring under a misapprehension, owing to hilarity, which pervaded the atmosphere, created considerable amusement by announcing the votes of their states. When Indiana was called there was loud and prolonged cries for Senator Voorhees, but he refused to respond, and the call went on until Michigan was reached.



BETWEEN SESSIONS.

Delegate Flint spoke briefly for that state, interrupted almost from the start by loud talking and cries of "Time."

When Illinois was reached she sent to the reading clerk a brief expression of sentiment favoring Cleveland, "the illustrious son of New York; recognizing in him the Moses of Democracy, and greeting his nomination with the plaudits, 'well done good and faithful servant, enter thou upon your second term.' [Loud laughter and applause.]

Finally the call was finished; the motion to suspend the rules was put and carried and the chairman announced that Grover Cleveland, having received more than two-thirds of the votes cast, was the regular nominee.

At 1:47 when the convention had nearly four hours in continuous session, the call of the roll upon the motion to adjourn until 8 p.m. resulted ayes 387; nays 420.

The resolution having been defeated, Mr. Voorhees again moved an adjournment until 10 o'clock in the morning and urged the convention to agree to it in the interests of a fair consideration of the platform.

Lieutenant Governor White seconded the resolution and while indirectly conceding the fact that the disinclination to adjourn was due to a desire to nominate Thurman before the day was over, urged the delegates to vote for the platform and not leave a few of them to adopt it. He asked them to wait until the morrow and adopt the platform carefully, deliberately and in accordance with Cleveland.

Above the din Governor Throckmorton, of Texas, shouted out that if Cleveland could be nominated without a platform so could Allen G. Thurman.

The roll call was proceeded with, but Governor White's speech had induced the delegates to make a complete change of base, and before the call had gone far it was suspended and the adjournment until 10 a.m. to-morrow was agreed to.

RICHMOND, Va., June 6.—Col. S. B. George, aged sixty years, superintendent of Joe Davis' shoe factory, committed suicide by shooting.

Anti-Mahonites.

RICHMOND, Va., June 6.—The anti-Mahone state Republican committee met here yesterday. All of the districts of the state except the First were represented. An organization was perfected, with D. F. Houston, of Roanoke (previously elected), as chairman. Hon. H. Libbey, of Hampton; Hon. James D. Brady, of Petersburg, and W. J. Chisholm, of Roanoke, were elected as an executive committee. The remainder of the day was spent in conferring about the best plan of procedure to secure recognition in the National convention at Chicago. They will claim to represent all the districts except the First and Fourth, the delegates in the eight other districts being elected in accordance with the requirements of the National committee.

Iron Workers' Conventions.

PITTSBURG, Pa., June 6.—The thirteenth annual convention of the Amalgamated association of iron and steel workers commenced here yesterday and will continue in session probably two weeks. Over two hundred delegates were present, which is a large increase over last year, showing a big addition to the membership. The day was spent in effecting an organization. To-morrow the wage scale will probably be presented by the committee. A National assembly of Knights of Labor iron workers, which is also in session here, transacted nothing but routine business. Eighty delegates were present.

Naval Cadet Exhibition.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 6.—The naval cadets gave an exhibition yesterday to the board of visitors of their skill in naval tactics. The boats were out in oars, sails and steam. In the afternoon there was a battalion of infantry drill and dress parade.

The standing of the graduating class is now being made up. William N. Newton, of Pennsylvania, will be first on the list, and Frank Marble, of New York, will get second honors.

Walked Himself to Death.

BALTIMORE, June 6.—William Baumeister, the pedestrian who secured third place in the six days' walking contest, last week, died yesterday aged twenty-six years. Baumeister contracted a heavy cold during the last three hours of the contest on last Saturday night. It developed into pneumonia and carried him off.

Memorial Window to Arthur.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The memorial window to President Arthur that is to be placed in Trinity church at Lenox, Mass., has just been completed. It is nine feet high and five feet wide and contains several thousand pieces of glass, put together so as to give the desired effect without painting.

Christopher Meyer Restraint.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Judge Bartlett granted an injunction to-day in Brooklyn restraining Christopher Meyer from voting upon the stocks of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad company, which he holds as collateral for a loan to Henry S. Ives & Company.

Probable Murder.

BOSTON, June 6.—The body of John Newman, driver of one of the city teams in Chelsea, was found near Chelsea bridge in Charlestown, on Sunday last. An autopsy was held to-day revealing a fracture of the skull. It is believed he was murdered.

The Ohio Mounds.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The afternoon session of the congress of anthropology was mainly consumed by the reading of a paper on "The Problem of the Ohio Mounds," by Professor Cyrus Thompson, of the Smithsonian Institute.

Pension Bill Reported Favorably.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Senator Quay, from the committee on pensions, has favorably reported the bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who were confined in Confederate prisons.

Gen. Sheridan's condition is unchanged.

OXFORD, O., went dry and eight saloons will be closed.

Cards killed William H. Stewart at New Albany, Ind.

Falling tree killed Johnson Meyers near Ash Grove, O.

Robbers got \$1,500 from Farmer James Hiett, near Minerva, Ky.

Mrs. Esther Rhoads, of Hartsville, Ind., was one hundred years old Tuesday.

The colored people of Xenia, O., tendered a reception Tuesday to Bishop Arnett.

The Republican majority in Oregon is about 4,000. Senator Dolph's successor will be a Republican.

Col. Oliver H. Geoffroy, formerly proprietor of the Gibson house, Cincinnati, died of heart disease in Philadelphia.

John Williams, whom the White Caps lashed, has sworn to take the lives of his assailants, whom he recognized.

The DeGoyier Varnish company, one of the oldest concerns in its line of business in the country, failed at Chicago.

The bill granting pensions to soldiers and sailors confined in Confederate prisons will be favorably reported to the senate.

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LATEST.



GLORIOUS VICTORY!

MODERN CHAMBER SUITS,

Latest Styles of Parlor Work, Folding Bed Lounges and Beds, Sideboards, Bookcases, Wardrobes and all other articles in the line of

Household FURNITURE,

that will make it interesting to buyers. Our trade is increasing, and to make it boom, we have made prices to suit the times. We carry a large stock, and are the drivers of low cash prices. Come and see; we will treat you right. Remember, square dealing at

THE HENRY ORT FURNITURE STORE,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

A. N. SAPP'S

Baggage Express,

(No. 44) the only one licensed in the city, will call at all public houses and private residences for baggage for the train or steamboat. Will deliver packages to all parts of the city at reasonable rates.

Orders left at James & Wells' livery stable will receive prompt attention. 171m

«GREAT CUT-PRICE SALE»

OF CARPETS.

We have this day marked down every single piece of Carpet in our stock. Come early if you want a bargain. Floor Oil Cloths and Window Shades very cheap. Terms CASH.

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